

Adoption of New Animals.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Capt. Ronald Amundsen's recently announced plan to use polar bears as draft animals to reach the north pole in 1910 is only another proof of twentieth century man's determination to further divert the strength of the lower animals to his own ends. Capt. Amundsen's four great bears are now being broken for the work by Hagenbeck, the famous animal trainer.

The civilized nations in general and the United States in particular have in the past century made many valuable investigations in the animal world. The most recent and interesting work of this nature is that of producing a new hybrid animal known as the zebra, a cross between a horse and a zebra. The experiment is considered one of the greatest of modern times, as the zebra is believed to have all the best qualities of both horse and zebra, and to be larger and stronger and more capable of heavy work than the mule. The American experiment is being conducted at the government station at Bethesda, near Washington, the late King of Denmark, King Menelik sent the President having been sent out there from the Zoo.

Three mares have been successfully bred to Menelik's zebra, the first of the Percheron type and the third a driving mare of patriarchal Louisiana County, Va., stock. This Virginia mare is none other than Baby, who was driven for some time by Supt. Baker, of the Zoo, and is widely known to Washington folk. Baby is just now the object of much care and solicitude on the part of the attendants at the government station, for about December 1 she is expected to present to the American government its first zebra, and so offer the nation a substitute for the mule.

The zebra has, to a small extent, been known abroad for ten or twelve years. The first one successfully bred in England was in 1886. Now, Lord Rothschild has a team of these, as well as one of full-blood zebras. Carl Hagenbeck has been successful with crosses between the Chapman zebra and pony-bred mares, conducting an experiment station at his zoo near Hamburg; and Baron Du Paroiss, of Brazil, has also been successful in securing good zebras. The animals heretofore used have been chiefly from Chapman's or Burchell's zebras, which are not much longer than a donkey. The American experiment should prove better, because the Smithsonian zebra was a good deal larger. That the efficiency of the zebra has been proved is shown in a report of Consul General Guenther four years ago, when stationed in Frankfort, Germany. He cited instances where it had been successfully tried by the Indian government in army transport work.

The zebra, which Baby is expected to present to the government, will, when grown, have the characteristics and appearance of both horse and zebra, with striking marks on its body, and on the father and his kin of the African wilds, and will be larger than the average mule. The ears will be three inches longer than a mule's ears, and the head three feet long. It is an old saying in the South that a good-sized mule must have a head and ears longer than a flour barrel, and if the comparative statistics of mule and zebra are reliable, the zebra will easily stand the test. The ears-tips well over the measure. Old Abyssinian traditions declare that King Menelik is a direct descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and if this be true, it is not a hard matter to find the source of the wisdom which led to the selection of this valuable gift to the United States, and so be indirectly responsible for a new draft animal in a land of commercial enterprise.

The United States, with Congress ever clinging to her skirts in half-voiced protest against too great expenditures, has nevertheless made some most remarkable strides in the development of her domestic animals. Columbus records in his diary that he found among the Indians "dogs that did not bark," wolves, perhaps, that had been brought from Western America. These were the only domestic animals then on this continent. Horses and hogs came in the train of Cortez, to later run wild and become progenitors of small and hardy breeds, and the bloodhounds he brought to guard his Indian slaves were followed centuries later by the more tractable animals of the Spanish, English, and French settlers. Within the three centuries of the nation's existence almost every other useful animal has been brought over and improved upon, until the United States ranks high in all branches of animal industry. More than once interesting attempts to induce Old World beasts of burden to help solve America's problems of agriculture and transportation have been tried.

One of the most interesting of these was the introduction of camels by the War Department in 1856, to be used for military and postal work in the desert countries of the Southwest. Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, was the prime mover in the novel scheme. Through his efforts an appropriation of \$30,000 for this purpose was secured from Congress on March 3, 1855, and in May Maj. Henry C. Wayne, of the army, and Lieut. D. D. Porter, of the navy, were sent to buy the animals. The men studied the camels in the zoos of England, France, and Germany, and interviewed native and foreign army men in Salonika, Damascus, Palmyra, Kurdistan, and Cairo as to the efficiency of the camel in war. In the Crimea they saw Col. McMurdo, who said he then had 2,000 camels in military service, and had found them of invaluable aid in the expedition against Sind. It was found that two soldiers mounted back to back on a camel could do effective gun work, that on a march an animal could make seventy miles between sunset and sunrise, and in transporting military supplies they were invaluable. All these facts the American envoys communicated to Secretary Davis, with the information that the presents of such animals had been offered by the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt. Hekokyan Bey, an Egyptian gentleman, prepared a brochure on the camel for the edification of the United States government.

Two voyages were made for camels. On the first thirty-four were brought over, Arab attendants being on board; and an careful arrangement of swinging harness prevented accidents to the animals while on the transport. They were landed in Texas after a three months' journey, whereupon the glad animals proceeded to cavort wildly around in their great joy at being once more on land, and were with difficulty corralled. The next year the second consignment brought the number of camels to seventy-five. A ranch near San Antonio, Tex., was secured, and men from the army went conscientiously about studying the camels and preparing them for work on the deserts of California, Nevada, and Arizona. The trips were taken, and careful records were kept of speed, weight, and forage. Wool from the hump of one camel was spun and knit into a pair of

socks for President Pierce by a lady of Victoria, Tex.—the only garment ever made from American-grown camel's hair. Up to 1857 the camel herd seems to have done well. They were as healthy as their Old World relatives, they stood the endurance tests required of them by the army—and then the records of the Department of War make no further mention of them. A change of administration lost Secretary Davis his portfolio, and no one else seemed to care a whit whether the problem of transportation in the Western deserts was solved or not. All that is known is that the camels were turned loose to shift for themselves in the new country.

What became of them? History here leaves the matter greatly to speculation. They wandered toward the desert lands of the West, and it is claimed that there are still several running wild in the unsettled regions of Arizona. Ask the Indians and they will tell you of the "Red Ghost" that has more than once invaded their camps at night, stampeding; the horses, eating the forage, and fighting like a fiend if attacked. Ask the cowboys and they will repeat the story of one of their number who was found dying in a canyon and who revived only long enough to tell of a great red-eyed beast that had turned upon him in the narrow defile, biting and trampling him when he had wounded it. Ask the Mexicans of the border and they will cross themselves and look quickly from side to side as they whisper mysteriously of "La Phantasma," a great shape that lives in the neighborhood of the Upper Salt and Gila Rivers, and falls upon them as an avenging angel. It was on the back of such a "fiend" that Indians years before had bound a captive, leaving him there until his bones had dropped to the desert one by one, and the great creature had been crazed by its horrible burden. Whether one, or more than one, or none at all of the War Department's camels and their descendants are left, no one can say.

Angora goats, known in Asia Minor 2,400 years ago, have taken kindly to American haunts and American ways. There are several hundred breeders of these animals in the United States. There are large ranches in Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Montana, and the Willamette Valley; while Boston, Portland, Oregon, and San Jose are the leading buying centers for the mohair, all of which, and more beside, can be used in the mohair mills at Sanford, Me. The first flock of Angoras numbered nine. These were a present from the Sultan of Turkey to President Polk, in recognition of the fact that when the Sultan had asked that a cotton expert be sent him, the President had promptly commissioned Dr. James B. Davis, of South Carolina, to go over and introduce American cotton-growing methods in the Sick Man's land.

The llama has been suggested as an acceptable immigrant to this country, but the Bureau of Animal Industry sees no advantage in such a movement. It hopes, however, to soon make wide experiments with the alpaca, and suggests the importation of Swiss goats, or better still, encourages the improvement of local stock, the object being primarily to offer better food for babies, and get milk for cheese making. The adoption of Angoras in Alaska practically saved the Eskimo. Fifteen years ago there were sixteen deer there, now there are 15,000, supplying food, clothes, and transportation for the Eskimo, and foraging for themselves in the moss under the snow. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, a Presbyterian clergyman, is responsible for this great work, aided and encouraged by the bureau of education, though his plan was at first laughed to scorn by sceptics. The deer have brought prosperity to the little people of the North that is resulting in the substitution of houses for huts, and in the awakening of broader life among them.

To-morrow—The Realm of the Auto.

A PRACTICAL DRESSING SACK.



A sack which is very practical and well suited to slipping on in the morning or for wear about the house is shown. The front is tucked to yoke depth with the fullness falling free below, while the back is gored so that a trim appearance results. The choice of two sleeves is allowed, the long one and the short flowing style. Any of the seasonable fabrics may serve, percale, chambray, and lawn being

PROPERTY GOES TO CHILDREN.

Probation of the Will of Lexious A. Wood.

The will of Lexious A. Wood, who died October 14 last, dated September 23, 1907, was filed for probate yesterday. The testator devised to his two daughters, Mrs. Kate Hazen, wife of Dr. William P. C. Hazen, and Mrs. Mary Woodhouse, \$1,000, in trust, the income to be paid to Mary Moran, a sister of the deceased. To a brother, George Wood, the sum of \$150 is bequeathed. Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. Towne are named trustees and executors, and the following property is left to them in trust for the purposes named:

The sum of \$1,000, the income to be paid to the children of George Wood, a deceased son; premises 512 Ninth street southeast, in trust for deceased son George's children; premises 510 Ninth street southeast, the income to be paid to Henry, another son, and upon his death to go to his children; premises 514 Ninth street southeast, income to Albert Wood, another son, and at his death to descend to his children.

Premises at 301 E street southeast, being a store and dwelling, are given to another son, Arthur F. Wood, as well as a stable located on part of lot 11, square 360.

To Mrs. Hazen, premises 307 E street southeast are devised, and to Mrs. Towne premises 303 and 305 E street southeast, as well as all household furniture and fixtures, and to these two is also devised the residue of the estate, share and share alike.

WRECK CASES DELAYED.

Trial of B. & O. Men to Go Over One Week.

The trial of Harry H. Hildebrand, Frank F. Hoffmeyer, Ira C. McClelland, and Ralph Rutter, engineer, conductor, brakeman, and fireman, respectively, of Baltimore and Ohio train No. 210, which crashed into the Frederick local on December 30, at Terra Cotta, D. C., and caused the deaths of forty-three persons and injured as many more, which was set to begin on Monday next, will be postponed, probably until Monday, November 4. The postponement is caused by the Goodacre trial being set for next Monday.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Library of Congress—Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on regular days; from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. on Sundays and on certain holidays.
Public Library—Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; holidays, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 10 p. m.
Executive Mansion—Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
United States Capitol—Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
United States Treasury—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
State, War and Navy Departments—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
The original Declaration of Independence is in the Library of the State Department.
United States Patent Office—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
United States Pension Bureau—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
United States Post Office—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Washington City Post Office—Open all hours.
The Dead Letter Office is in the city post office.
National Botanic Garden—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
National Museum—Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. (including holidays).
Agricultural Department—Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.
Washington Monument (394 feet high)—Open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. (Elevator runs from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.).
Corcoran Gallery of Art—Open 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. in winter; 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. in summer.
Sundays—12:30 p. m. to 5 p. m., excepting in mid-summer. Admission free on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays; other days, 50c admission.
Government Printing Office—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Navy Yard—Open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.
Smithsonian Cottage, 260 A and Prospect ave.
In the Suburbs.
Rock Creek Bridge and Park.
Clayton Chase, Kensington, and Chesapeake Beach.
Naval Observatory—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Mount Vernon, the home and tomb of Washington—Open 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Arlington National Cemetery—Open all day.
United States Soldiers' Home—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
National Grounds, Tennallytown road—Open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Cabin John Bridge, Catholic University, and Alexandria.

NO HAND IN FUSION

President's Friends Satisfied on Parsons-Hearst Deal.

HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH IT

Mr. Roosevelt continues in his dislike of Mr. Hearst as politician and newspaper publisher—Judge Rosak's nomination may have given rise to fusion reports.

Friends of President Roosevelt, who have been very curious, for various reasons, to find out whether the President had a hand in the Republican-Hearst fusion in New York, were able to say last night, within a few hours after the President's return to Washington from his Western and Southern trip, that Mr. Roosevelt was not consulted by Mr. Hearst or anyone else in regard to the fusion, and that he knew nothing of it until after it was an accomplished fact.

These friends of the President said also that Mr. Roosevelt was not inclined to make any comment on the amalgamation which Mr. Parsons had effected with the Hearst forces. His attitude, as they understood it, was that as the thing had been done, it would be idle for him to become a factor in the matter.

His Indecent Manner.

What he would have said had been consulted with reference to the fusion proposal before it became an accomplished fact, the President did not indicate, but there was enough in his manner when he talked of the general subject of the fusion to show that his well-known antipathy to Mr. Hearst had not undergone a change. It was apparent the President is dissatisfied with the course of those Republicans who helped engineer the fusion.

It was explained that ever since he had heard of the fusion, or rather since he had been informed that it was being said that he had known of the proposed compact between the Republicans and the Hearst Independence League, before it was effected, and had not disapproved of it, the President had been thinking over his memory in an effort to recall something he might have said which would be or had been cited as ground for the statement that he had followed that course. The only thing he could recall, it was said, that could possibly furnish any basis for the attitude attributed to him was that he had approved of the nomination of Judge Otto Rosak by the Republicans, which nomination was endorsed by the Hearst Independence League in last year's campaign. In advocating that Judge Rosak receive the Republican nomination, the President, it was said, had differed with Mr. Parsons. This was only one of several such differences of opinion, according to the explanation made, but it had not caused any friction in the cordial relations of the President and Mr. Parsons, for whom Mr. Roosevelt had then and still has a very high regard and warm admiration.

These friends of the President said it would be the most surprising thing in the world if Mr. Roosevelt endorsed any coalition between the Republican party and Mr. Hearst. They pointed out that the President had no regard for Mr. Hearst in any way; that he disliked him as a politician, and for the manner in which he conducted his newspapers, and also had a distinct dislike to him personally.

Beginning of Feeling.

This feeling for Mr. Hearst had its beginning before Mr. Roosevelt was a candidate for the governorship of New York, and had increased personally and in every other way during Mr. Roosevelt's term as governor. The criticisms directed at Gov. Roosevelt by Mr. Hearst's newspapers for his refusal to commute the death sentence imposed on Mrs. Place, the only woman put to death by electricity in New York State, were regarded by the governor as personally insulting, and it was declared that there was a rupture in the cordial relations of the private affairs of Mr. Roosevelt which, his friends said, Mr. Roosevelt could not forgive.

It is pretty clear, therefore, how the President feels regarding the Republican-Hearst coalition, but his friends seem practically certain he will take no part in the campaign, directly or indirectly.

Funeral of Mr. J. L. Hoyle.

Funeral services over the remains of James L. Hoyle were held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the home, 1901 Eleventh street northwest. Rev. Dr. Butler, pastor of the Lutheran Memorial Church, conducted the services. Mr. Hoyle is survived by his wife and two sons, one in New York and the other in Mexico.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Clarence E. Carver, 31, and Mattie M. Miller, 31, both of Strasburg, Va. Rev. F. D. Power.
Thomas Humphrey, 31, and Cora L. Walker, 27, both of Washington, D. C. Rev. J. B. McLaughlin.
Kesseth C. Everett, 32, of Hamilton, Va., and Helen Messer, 27, Rev. B. F. Pittenger.
Charles P. Goodwin, 27, of New's Ford, Va., and Lettie M. Page, 25, of Greensboro, Va. Rev. W. P. Locke.
John T. Dwyer, 24, and Effie S. Robey, 21, Rev. G. W. McCullough.
Randolph T. Brown, 28, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Dorcy P. Atkins, 19, of Columbia, S. C. Rev. J. B. McLaughlin.
William R. Carter, 29, and Mabel R. Webster, 28, Rev. Albert Evans.
Eugene Eley, 27, of Leesville, Va., and Katie Wall, 25, of Danville, Va. Rev. R. L. Wright.
George P. Taylor, 28, and Minnie J. Wrenn, 24, Rev. J. C. Hawk.
Robert S. Lewis, 22, of Richmond, Va., and Oler Wrenn, 22, Rev. J. C. Hawk.
Edward A. Trippe, 28, and Maud M. Beck, 23, Rev. George Hollings.
Robert J. Lester, 25, and Doris Rosenbaum, 19, Rev. G. Silverstein.
Glover C. Nunnally, 21, and Maggie Covington, 20, both of Richmond, Va. Rev. J. B. McLaughlin.
William E. Sadler, 23, and Alma L. Owen, 21, both of Annapolis, Md. Rev. Weston Bruner.
Edmond C. Cox, 24, and Nellie McCormick, 23, Rev. J. B. McLaughlin.
James O. Robinson, 27, of Orangeburg, S. C., and Julia J. Nelson, 25, Rev. J. C. Hawk.
Harry F. Leach, 31, and Irene F. Leach, 21, Rev. S. V. Leach.
John W. Mingo, 27, of Edinburg, Md., and Annie M. Arnold, 25, Rev. H. S. Swann.
Frank E. Arnold, 21, and M. Alice Riley, 21, Rev. R. F. Trullit.
Robert L. Lee, 30, of Auburn, N. Y., and Bridget A. McLaughlin, Rev. Thomas S. Lee.
William F. Jost, 26, and Sarah C. Shatterlee, 27, of Sudbury, Va. Rev. J. B. McLaughlin.
Thomas B. Love, 26, of Fairfax, Va., and Lydia P. Jamney, 18, Rev. G. P. Pendergast.
Raymond E. Donahue, 23, and Annie B. Christman, 21, Rev. N. H. Miller.
James W. Adams, 38, of Baltimore, Md., and Bernice M. Martin, 24, Rev. Charles E. Guthrie.
Herr C. Floyd, 27, and Adelaide Folke, 26, both of Bethesda, Va. Rev. Weston Bruner.
Warren S. Key, 26, of Boston, Mass., and Ruth Spear, 28, of Somerville, Mass. Rev. P. C. McLeod.

COLORADO.

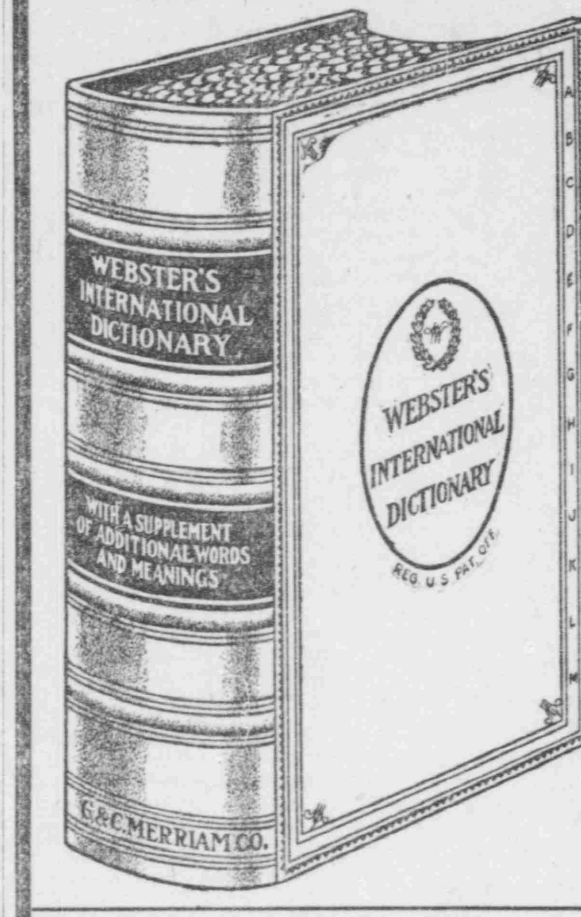
Walter H. Perry, 41, and Sallie E. Tolson, 35, Rev. Joseph Sapp.
Joseph Willis, 28, and Hattie Davis, 27, Rev. G. H. Harris.
Rudolph Turner, 22, and Emma B. Holmes, 18, Rev. J. C. Dent.
Joseph P. Johnson, 24, and Alice E. Nevitt, 23, Rev. Joseph L. Maguire.
Daniel Washington, 25, and Hortense Coates, 18, Rev. Jesse Taylor.
Lester F. James, 21, and Alice G. Scott, 21, Rev. James H. Lee.
James Collins, 22, and Nettie Davis, 22, Rev. S. G. Crothers.
Robert W. Jones, 25, and Laura Thomas, 23, Rev. W. Bishop Johnson.
Edward Lloyd, 21, and Lulu West, 20, Rev. Jessica Barnes.
Robert Lee Smith, 21, and Jessie Edwards, 19, Rev. Simon J. B. Nelson.

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FROM WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

A young man who has a habit of attending important auction sales and has become expert in appraising articles of various kinds, expressed himself rather freely on the subject of feminine faults as he found them at those places. He is a collector, and naturally feels considerable annoyance when women bid upon articles far above their value and make their possession a piece of extravagance.

The other day he met out punishment to one of this class by bidding against her till she was forced to pay three times the value of her purchase. Prudence told him to stop when he had reached the full value of a picture, but experience assured him that he was safe in boosting the price because the woman was determined to possess the article. Well, she got it at her own figure, a good, high one, too, but she lost pleasure in its possession when she learned how extravagant she had been.

The man has a particular grievance against the women who bid for the excitement of the thing and have no intention of claiming the articles at the finish. The existence of such a class is new to me, but he declares that it is common for women to avoid payment by saying that they had no idea of the amount they owed and could not settle even a part of it. This course throws the articles back into the hands of the auctioneer, and other women repeat the trick till the patience of the men who have little time but plenty of money to spend is worn out.

We are familiar with the women who take valuable time by inspecting goods which they never intended to buy for they made it hard for real shoppers who want samples before making a choice. Salespeople cannot stop to discriminate, and many samples mean much waste. Then, again, shoppers are sometimes limited in time and waiting for the purposeless inspection of others hardly pays. Courteous women and nearly all men do not push their way to the front and demand attention out of turn, so shops lose money when they go to other places where they can get prompt attention.

It seems as if perpetual wasters of time might be marked through the keen inspection of floor walkers and store detectives. I know that in some places they have polite methods of getting rid of undesirable patrons, for I witnessed a scene of this description. In the fitting apparel of a first-class dealer in feminine wearing apparel a woman was nicely finished off.

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